

traceable to inappropriate feeding. This especially in hot weather. Nor is it the mether of the tenements that is solely at fault, for women of education and common sense in other directions often appear to have taken leave of their senses when It comes to the matter of looking after the diet of their own flesh and blood. A few days ago a mother whose little daughter has Pott's disease, complained to a sympathizing neighbor that "she couldn't get the child to eat anything but pickles and olives, and you know," she says, "she must have something." The progress of the hokeypokey man's cart down the street is punctuated every few steps with a call for a penny's worth of the rank poison by little children belonging to well-to-do families. There are vendors galore who go by my window daily, their stock in trade a big piece of ice and a double row of high colored bottles of sirup, not one of them pure fruit juice. These men always have a foilowing of small customers, who produce their pennies, receiving in return a handful of shaved ice saturated with a villainous compound shaken on from the various bottles and served on a sheet of paper. If these children are sick "it is a visitation of Providence," and the obituary notice closes

"There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there."

Only yesterday I saw another evidence of this lack of common sense in the care of a baby. It was a frightfully hot, muggy day, and poor baby in its carriage cried and screamed until scarlet in the face. Only a cursory examination was needed to see where the trouble lay. Baby's brothers and sisters were in their lightest summer clothes, short sleeves, low necks, bare legs; but baby was swathed in a hot flannel pinning blanket its little legs pinioned so that they could hardly move. Its pillow was of feathers thick and hot, and over its feet. carefuly tucked in, was a heavy blanket. No wonder poor baby voiced its discomfort when its clothing was so radically wrong and uncomfortable.

At this season every child should start the day with a bath. This should be rapid, and with water not so hot as to debilitate the little one. After the bath should come the necessary exercise and thorough bodily inspection by mother or nurse. The breakfast should be light, consisting principally of bread, with ripe fruits, such as berries. stewed or baked apples, and a cereal, thoroughly well cooked and eaten slowly, chewing as long as for solid foods. A good plan is to teach the children to take a mouthful of bread or toast with the cereal. A soft-The child's drink should be plain waters or milk, without ice. The luncheon should be as simple as the breakfast, and never a complication of viands. Contrary to the advice of many physicians, several of the new schools now advocate the use of water freely at mealtime, because it prevents overloading the stomach by the thoughtless-ness of the child or carelessness of the nurse. It should not be used, however, to wash the food down, but sipped slowly.

Clothing should be the lightest consistent with the temperature. Woolen underwear summer is most objectionable, in that it absorbs moisture the slowest of any fabric weakening the skin and inviting fevers Cotton, linen or silk are the best substitutes. One of the Best of Sumer Foods,-Rice is one of the best of summer foods, affording nourishment without overheating the blood Unlike most other grains, rice is equally good served either hot or cold. When it is to appear as a vegetable or in a curry it should be cooked in plenty of boiling salted water, so that each grain stands out dis-tlact from the rest. A southern dealer says that to get the best results rice must first be well washed, rubbing the grains between the hands to remove the floury coating, which is otherwise liable to hold the grains together when the rice is cooked. Have a deep kettle two-thirds full of boiling water, ich has been salted, and put in the washed and drained rice gradually, so as not to stop the boiling. Cook just twenty minutes, without disturbing, excepting to shake the kettle occasionally, or stir lightly with a fork. Then place a colander in a sauce-pan and turn the rice into it. Cover and let the pan remain by the fire to drain, and steam the rice at the same time. Each grain should then be swollen to its full pro-portions, and as meally as a first-class po-tate. Rice cooked in this way is ready to serve with roasted meats as a vegetable, or as the foundation for a number of appetizing dishes.

For a Breakfast Cereal.-To cook rice for a breakfast cereal or to use as a plain dessert with butter or cream and sugar use milk in whole or part instead of water. As the milk scorches easily it is safer to use a double boiler, and measure the liquid exactly. For a cup of rice allow three cups of milk and water or all milk and a spoonful of salt. Put into the double boil-er, cover and cook until the rice is tender and the liquid all absorbed. This is richer and more nourishing than rice cooked with If raisins are desired with boiled rice add to the rice when it is put

Save the Water in Which Rice is Cooked. -The water that rice is cooked in can be used for a number of purposes. It is extremely nutritious and makes an excellent drink in all cases of bowel trouble. makes the basis of good soup and if lemon is added affords a refreshing hot broth in cases of feverish cold. A simple jelly can be made from the rice water by adding a little gelatine and flavoring strongly with

orange or lemon. Some good housekeepers always for stiffening old laces or fancy handker-

chiefs or stocks.

Among the hearty rice dishes that supplant or may be combined effectively with meat or fish the following may be used to advantage: Jambalaya Made of Crabs.-While the in-

gredients of jambalaya change according to materials on hand, rice is always used. When made of crabs have ready a pot of bolling salted water, and throw in the crabs, which should be alive. Cook until the shells turn red. Take from the fire, and when cool pick the meat from the shells. Put into a round-bottomed pot or Scotch kettle a tablespoonful of perk drippings or sweet lard. When hot add a large onion chopped fine; brown lightly, then stir in a tablespoonful of flour. As soon as that, too, is brown add two or three tomatoes, sliced; cook until tender, stirring carefully to keep the flour from lumping, then pour in a quart and a half of hot soup stock or boiling water. Stir until smooth, add a cup of well-washed rice and boil until the rice is tender. son with a "turtle-soup spice bag," may now be purchased all ready in the proper combination of spices, or season with your own combination of parsley, bay leaf, clove, celery salt and pepper. Add the erabs, boil fifteen minutes longer and serve. Oysters may be used in season in place of the crabs, using oyster juice and hot water instead of the soup stock.

Rice and Cheese (East Indian Style) .-Boil one cup of well washed rice in one quart of milk until tender. Mince one clove of garlic fine and add to the rice with a tablespoonful of minced onion, a tablespoon and a half green pepper, chopped, and one-half tablespoonful of parsley, also minced. Beat two eggs and add to the rice with one cup of cold milk (scant) and two tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. When lightly mixed turn into a buttered pudding dish, scatter a few bits of butter over the top and bake just long

enough to color a rich brown. Chile Con Carne.—Cut one small round steak in pieces and put in a skillet with a tablespoonful of good drippings of butter, one cup of boiling water and two table-spoonfuls of well washed rice. Cover and cook twenty minutes until the meat is tender. Take two large dried, red peppers and remove the seeds. Pour over them one cup boiling water and let them stand ten min-Turn into a sieve and with a spoon press enough of the pepper through to make the water red and rather thick. If not thick enough a little cornstarch can be added. Season with salt and onion fuice

per sauce over it and serve. California Method of Cooking Rice.—Cook one cup of rice in soup stock instead of flavoring with bay leaf. When nearly ready to serve, stir in one cup strained tomato juice, one quarter cup of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the same amount of grated cheese and a dash of paprika. Serve with grated cheese.
"Hopping John."—This is a favorite south-

and when the meat is tender pour the pep-

the aspiring menu card in many a first-class restaurant, the sole is more often than not conspicuous by its absence, its place being filled by the less expensive bass. Carefully dressed and broiled or breaded and served on a bed of warm boiled rice with a sauce of tartare one need ask nothing better. Clean two fish of about two pounds each and divide into filets. Wash and wipe dry with a clean towel, trim-ming away the fins with a pair of large scissors. Dust with salt and pepper, and if you elect to broll them rub over with olive oil or butter. Broil over hot coals, turning several times in order to broil evenly. Take from the fire, lay on a platter with a bed of warm, boiled rice; serve with parsley and lemon, or, preferably, sauce

tartare. If you choose to bread and fry the filets, after trimming, dust with salt and lay in a covered dish for half an hour with a minced onion, the juice of half a lemon and a bit of fine cut parsley and thyme. Twenty minutes before serving wipe dry again, dust lightly with flour, dip in a beaten egg to which a spoonful of milk has been added, then roll in fine bread crumbs. When all are prepared fry in bolling hot lard until a delicate brown on either side. Arrange on rice and serve

with sauce tartare.

Sauce Tartare.—This, by the way, is one of the standbys that no housekeeper nable to the irruption of unexpected guests can afford to be without in August weather. afford to be without in August weather. It can be used in an emergency for so many different things. It is not only a delicious accompaniment to fish, either hot or cold, but it is excellent for a quick rendering of potato salad, broiled or deviled chicken, tongue, cold beef, kidneys, cauliflower, crabs, what not. It starts with a mayoners what not is exercised the lesson mat it will suffer no harm from the naise, and is easy to make, provided the bestos mat it will suffer no harm from the oil is pure and all ingredients and utensils heat.

used in its making cold. Mix in a bowl, a half teaspoonful each dry mustard, sugar and salt, and a quarter salt spoonful of cayenne. Add the yolks of two eggs, and stir with a small wooden spoon. Measure out a cupful of olive oil, though you can use more or less as you prefer and add use more or less as you prefer, and add a few drops at a time at first, stirring until it thickens. When it reaches this point the oil may be added more rapidly. As it thickens too much to beat readily, thin by adding two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the oil and juice being added alternately. Lastiy beat in the two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, cider or tarragon. This gives the regular mayonnaise. Now to alter it to sauce tartare, stir in one tablespoonful minced onion, and the same amount fine chopped pickles, capers, olives and parsley singly or in combination. This may be put in a glass can and will keep for days n a cool place. Frosted Rice Pudding.—This is a good

dessert for a hot day, as it looks cool, tastes cool and may be made in the cool of the day. Cook one cup of well-washed rice in a quart of milk until tender. Remove from the fire and while still hot stir into it the yolks of two or three eggs previously beaten. These need no cooking, as the hot rice does that sufficiently. Add also sugar to suit the taste, a pinch of salt, a little lemon juice and a teaspoonful of the grated yellow rind. Beat lightly enough to mix.

THE PLUM TREE.

BY DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

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XVII.

Scarborough.

Now came the problem-to elect. We hear much of many wonders of combination and concentration of industrial power which railway and telegraph have wrought. But nothing is said about what seems to me the greatest wonder of them all-how these forces have resulted in the concentration of the political power of upconcentration of the political power of up-ward of 12,000,000 of our 15,000,000 voters; don't they?" said I. how the few can impose their ideas and their will upon widening circles, out and out, until all are included. The people are scattered; the powers confer, man to man, day by day. The people are divided by partisan and other prejudices; the powers are bound together by the one self-interest. The people must accept such political organizations as are provided for them; the powers pay for, and their agents make and direct, those organizations. The people are poor; the powers are rich. The people have not even offices to bestow; the powers have offices to give and lucrative employment of all kinds, and material and social advancement-everything that the vanity or the appetite of man craves. The people punish but feebly-usually the wrong persons-and soon forget; the powers relentlessly and surely pursue those who oppose them, forgive only after the offender has surrendered unconditionally, and they never forget where it is to their interest to remember. The powers know both what they want and how to get it; the people

know neither. Back in March, when Goodrich first suspected that I had outgeneraled him, he opened negotiations with the national machine of the opposition party. He decided that, if I should succeed in nominating Burbank, he would save his masters and himself by nominating as the opposition candidate a man under their and his conrol, and by electing him with an enormous campaign fund.

Beckett, the subtlest and most influential of the managers of the national machine of the opposition party, submitted several names to him. He selected Henry J. Simpson, justice of the supreme court of Ohio-a slow, shy, ultra-conservative man, his brain spun full in every cell with the cobwebs of legal technicality. He was, in his way, almost as satisfactory a candidate for the interests as Cromwell would have been. For, while he was honest, of what value is honesty when comof affairs. They knew what advisers he would select, men trained in their service and taken from their legal staffs. They knew he would shrink from anything "radcal" or "disturbing"-that is, would not molest the two packs of wolves, the business and the political, at their feast upon the public. He came of a line of bigoted adherents of his party; he led a simple, retired life among sheep and cows and books asleep in the skins of sheep and cows. He wore old-fashioned rural whiskers, thickest in the throat, thinning toward the jawbone, scant about the lower lip, absent from the upper. These evidences of unfitness to cope with up-to-date corruption seemed to en

dear him to the masses. As soon as those big organs of the oppo sition that were in the control of the pow ers began to talk of Simpson as an ideal candidate I suspected what was in the But I had my hands full; the most wind. I could then do was to supply my local "left hower," Silliman, with funds and set him to work for a candidate for his party more to my taste. It was fortunate for me that I had cured myself of the habit of worrying. For it was plain that, if Good-rich and Beckett succeeded in getting Simpson nominated by the opposition I should have a hard fight to raise the necessary campaign money. The large interests either would finance Simpson or, should I convince them that Burbank was as good for

their purposes as Simpson, would be indif-I directed Silliman to work for Rundle of Indiana, a thoroughly honest man, in deadly earnest about half a dozen deadly wrong things and capable of anything in furthering them-after the manner of fa-If he had not been in public life he would have been a camp-meeting exhorter. Crowds liked to listen to him; the radicals and radically inclined throughout the west swore by him; he had had two terms in Congress, had got a hundred-odd votes for the nomination for President at the last national convention of the opposition. A splendid scare-crow for the Wall street crowd, but difficult to nominate over Goodrich's man, Simpson in a convention of practical politicians. In May-it was the afternoon of the very day my mutineers got back into the harness—Woodruff asked me if I would see a man he had picked up in a delegate-hunting trip into Indiana. "An old pal of mine, much the better for the twelve years' wear

since I last saw him. He has always trained with the opposition. He's a fullfledged graduate of the Indiana school of politics, and that's the best. It's almost all craft there—they hate to give up money and don't use it except as a last resort." He brought in his man-Merriwether by name. I liked the first look at him-keen,

cynical, indifferent. He had evidently sat in so many games of chance of all kinds that play roused in him only the lce-cold passion of the purely professional. "There's been nothing doing in our state for the last two or three years—at least

nothing in my line," said he. "A rank outsider, Scarborough..." "Yes, I know him. He came I nodded. into the Senate from your state two years ago."
Well, he's built up a machine of his own

and runs things to suit himself." "I thought he wasn't a politician," said Merriwether's bony face showed a faint grin. "The best ever," said he. "He's put the professionals out of business, without grin. its costing him a cent. I've got tired of waiting for him to blow over. Tired-and hungry, I thought. After half an hour of pumping I sent him away, de-taining Woodruff. "What does he really think about Rundle?" I asked. "Says he hasn't the ghost of a chance-

that Scarborough'il control the Indiana delegation and that Scarborough has no more use for lunatics than for grafters."

This was not encouraging. I called Merriwether back. "Why don't you people nominate Scarborough at St. Louis?" said I. This was not encouraging. I cannot mere master of the S. C. B. and responsive remarks by visiting chiefs of glow peas until almost done, and one cup well washed rice and two cups and one cup well washed rice and two cups boiling water. Cook twenty minutes longer, season with milk, butter, salt and a pinch of red pepper and a teaspoonful of the grant of red pepper and a teaspoonful of the grant of the Bass.—While "filet de sole" adorns the sole in the present supreme master of the S. C. H. Schematical process and rice. Cook she with musical schematic private process and rice. Cook she had been all-important yes of Sloux Tribe, interspersed with musical shimself a member of the lodge of settle to take up the plots and of Sloux Tribe, interspersed with musical schematic private private process and responsive remarks by visiting chiefs of Sloux Tribe, interspersed with musical state as preme master of the Sc. C. H. In the present supreme master of the Sc. C. B. In schematic private private

reaching across party lines for votes."

I kept my face a blank.

You've played politics only in your own state or against the eastern crowd these last few years," he went on, as if in answer to my thoughts. "You don't realize what a hold Scarborough's got through the entire west. He has split your party and the machine of his own in our state, and they know all about him and his doings in the states to the west. The people like a fellow that knocks out the regulars."

"Yes-and he is, in sort of a way." replied Merriweather. "But-well, he's got a knack of telling the truth so that it doesn't scare folks. And he's managed to convince them that he isn't looking out for number one. It can't be denied that he made a good governor. For instance, he got after the monopolies, and the cost of living is twenty per cent lower in Indiana than just across

"Then I should say that all the large in terests of the country would line up against him," said I.

"Every one," said Merriweather, and an expression of understanding flitted across his face. He went on: "But it ain't much use talking about him. He couldn't get the nomination-at least, it wouldn't be easy to get it for him." "I suppose not," said I. "That's a job

for a first-class man-and they're rare."
And I shook hands with him. About a week later he returned, and tried to make a report to me. But I sent him away, treating him very formally. I appreciated that, being an experienced and ca-

pable man, he knew the wisdom of getting intimately in touch with his real employer; but, as I had my incomparable Woodruff, better far than I at the rough work of politics, there was no necessity for my en-tangling myself. Merriweather went to Woodruff, and Woodruff reported to me-Scarborough's friends in Indianapolis all agreed that he did have it.
tion and would not have it.
"We must force it on him," said I. agreed that he did not want the nomina-

Immediately after Burbank's nomination Goodrich concentrated upon nominating Judge Simpson. He had three weeks, and he worked hard and well. I think he overdid it in the editorials in our party organs under his influence in New York, Boston and other eastern cities-never a day without lugubrious screeds on the dismal outlook for Burbank if the other party should put up Simpson. But his Simpson editorials in big opposition papers undoubtedly produced an effect. I set for De Milt and his bureau of underground publicity the task of showing up, as far as it was prudent to expose int mate politics to the public, Goodrich and his crowd and their conspiracy with Beckett and his crowd to se cure the opposition nomination for a man of the same offensive type as Cromwell. And I directed Woodruff to supply Silliman and Merriwether and that depart-ment of my "bi-partisan" machine with all the money they wanted. "They except for traveling expenses," said I. "Our best plan, anyhow, is good honest mis-sionary work with the honest men of the other party who wish to see its best man nominated.'

While Goodrich's agents and Beckett's agents were industriously arranging the eastern machinery of the opposition party for Simpson, Merriweather had Silliman's men toiling in the west and south to get Rundle delegates or uninstructed delegations. And, after our conversation, he was reinforced by Woodruff and such men of his staff as could be used without suspicion. Woodruff himself could permeate like an odoriess gas; you knew he was there only by the results. Nothing could be done for Rundle in his own state; but the farther way from his home our men got the easier it was to induce-by purchase and otherwise-the politicians of his party to think well of him. This the more because they regarded Simpson as a "stuff" and a "stiff" -and they weren't far wrong.

"It may not be Scarborough, and it probably won't be Rundle," Woodruff said in his final report to me, "but it certainly won't be Simpson. He's the dead one, no matter how well he does on the first bal-

But I would not let him give me the details—the story of shrewd and slippery plots, stratagems, surprises. "I am worn out, mind and body," said I in apology for my obvious weariness and indifference. For six months I had been incessantly at The tax upon memory alone, to say nothing of the other faculties, had been crushing. Easy as political facts always were for me, I could not lightly bear the of keeping constantly in mind not merely the outlines, but also hundreds of the details of the political organizations of forty-odd states with all their counties. And the tax on memory was probably the least. Then added to all my political work was business care, for while I was absorbed in politics, Ed. Ramsay had badly muddled the Nor had I, like Burbank and Woodruff, the power to empty my mind as I touched the pillow and so to get eight hours of unbroken rest each night.

Woodruff began asking me for instructions. But my judgment was uncertain, and my imagination barren. "Do as you think best," said I. "I must rest. I've reached my limit"—my limit of endurance of the sights and odors and befoulings of these sewers of politics I must in person adventure in order to reach my goal. I must pause and rise to the surface for a breath of decent air or I should not have the strength to finish these menial and even vile tasks which no man can escape if he is a practical leader in the practical activities of practical life.

XVIII.

A Dangerous Pause.

I took train for my friend Sandys' country place near Cleveland, forbidding Woodruff or Burbank or my secretaries to communicate with me. Sandys had no interest in politics-his fortune was in real estate and, therefore, did not tempt or force him into relations with political machines. Early in the morning after my arrival

got away from the others and, with a stag hound who remembered me with favor from my last visit, struck into woods that had never been despoiled by man. As I tramped on and on, my mind seemed to revive, and I tried to take up the plots and schemes that had been all-important yes-terday. But I could not. Instead, as any

a lucid interval between paroxysms of insanity. I reviewed the men and things of my world as one recalls the absurd and repellent visions of a nightmare. I shrank from passing from this mood of wakefulness and reason back into the unreal reality of what had for years been my all-inall. I wandered hour after hour, sometimes imagining that I was flying from the life I loathed, again that somewhere in those cool, green, golden-lighted mazes I should find—my lost youth, and her. For, how could I think of it without thinking of her also? It had been lighted by her; it had gone with her; it lived in memory, il-

had gone with her; it lived in memory, illumined by her.

The beautiful, beautiful world-that-ought-to-be! The hideous, the horrible world-

I did not return to the house until almost dinner time. "I have to go away tomorrow morning," I announced after dinner. For I felt that, if I did not fly at once, I should ose all heart for the task which must be finished. "Why," protested Sandys, "you came to stay until we all started with you for St.

"I must go," I repeated. I did not care to invent an excuse; I could not give the reason. Had I followed my impulse, should have gone at once, that night.

By noon the next day I had again flung myself into the vexed political ocean whose

incessant buffetings give the swimmers small chance to think of anything beyond the next oncoming wave.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

AMONG THE

The Knights of Khorassan had a very great time at the session of the Imperial Palace at Detroit this week, and the Washington participants, headed by Imperial Representatives Notley Anderson and SecretaryA. J. David, ha dtheir full share of the pleasure. The Imperial Palace voted to extend the terms of its present officers for another year. In spite of the rain, which necessitated a postponement of the auto ride scheduled for Tuesday, the Arab hordes managed to enjoy themselves. They scouted about the town, patronizing nearly every business place where the welcome sign was displayed, and seeing the sights generally. Promptly at 8 o'clock Wednesday night the Arab hordes took possession of the streets, and, accompanied by a dozen or more bands, all playing oriental music, marched forth to compete for the prizes offered for the best drilled and best appearing temples. The line of march was from the corner of Lafayette and Shelby down Lafayette to Woodward, to Larned; countermarching to Monroe, to Farmer; countermarching to Woodward, to Grand Circus Park and thence down Washington avenue to the Cadillac, where the knights disbanded. A day parade occurred Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. This was prac tically a duplicate of the night parade, with the exception of a few changes in costumes Mayor Codd formally welcomed the knights to the city at the banquet hall of the Hotel Cadillac. He told them they could have all the fun they wanted, as long as they did not try to pry up the "lid," they did not try to pry up the "lid."
Imperial Prince W. D. Hadfield of El Medi Temple, Peoria, Ill., responded in a happy vein, and the knights then gathered round to listen to a concert by the El Medi quartet, which came along as an escort to the imperial prince. J. W. White, a delegate from Jacksonville, Fia., presented Mr. Hadfield with a purse made of the skin of an alligator. For Imperial Secretary H. W. Belding of St. Louis he had a cigar case of the same material. The brigands witnessed the presentation with covetous eyes and all voted Delegate White a "jolly good

A feature of the Detroit parade was the spectacle of Col. Joseph Leffel, a jolly little old man standing just forty-six inches with his boots on, marching along beside W. F. Morningstar, a broad-shouldered measuring over six feet. Both men are members of Al Yembo Temple of Springfield. Ohio, where the colonel is a prominent business man. He weighs just fifty-five pounds, and is frisky in spite of his seven another feature in the person of William ish Turkish costume, wheeled around the streets a baby carriage containing a pair of poodle dogs. In his free hand he carried a Japanese parasol, from which dangled a number of toy balloons.

The program ended with the exemplifica-tion of the order's amended ritual at the by the following team: Royal vizier, H Schaffner, San Francisco; grand emir, H. Bertram, St. Paul, Minn.; mehedi, John H. Holmes, St. Louis, Mo.; mokanna and brigands, J. H. Marshall and sixteen bandits, gands, J. H. Marshall and Sixteen bandits, all of Peoria, Ill.; sheik, Charles D. Neahr, Grand Rapids, Mich.; satrap, L. H. Wilson, Fargo, S. D.; sahib, W. T. A. Faichney, Watertown, N. Y.; joc, D. F. Summye, Charlotte, N. C.; master of ceremonies, Leo Caro, Grand Rapids, Mich. Caro, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Royan Clan, which is the supreme governing body of the Order of Scottish Clans, held its convention at New York the money they wanted. "They can't from Tuesday to Friday evening. There spend much to advantage at this late day were about 150 delegates in attendance. The except for traveling expenses," said I. "Our body was welcomed in an address by Acting Mayor Fornes.

> Mrs. Anna Berger-Lynch, a sister of Fred 3. Berger of this city, and one of the once famous Berger family of beliringers, was the feature at an unique Masonic entertainment given on Bois Blanc Island, Ont., Wednesday. During many years Mrs. Berger Lynch was the musical leader and dominant personality of the celebrated family. For a long time she led the women cornetists of the world and gave the name peculiar distinction not only in America, but in Europe and in the far off antipodes. Michigan has been especially proud to honor her, since during most of her life she has called the city of Jackson home, and reared there her interesting family. Mrs. Berger-Lynch continues to make her residence at Jackson. The Masonic gathering at Bols Blanc was by Palestine Lodge, No. 357, F. and A. M., having as their guests Jackson Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., and Michigan Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M. of Jackson.

> The regular meeting of Seltese Tribe, No. 16, Improved Order of Red Men at 623 Louisiana avenue last Tuesday night was largely attended notwithstanding a number of members are summering at Atlantic City and other places of retreat. Great Sachem D. J. Marvin will leave Monday for Bluemont, Va., where he will pass several weeks gunning and fishing.
>
> The reports of the officers of Seltese Tribe indicate its progressive condition. A num-ber of pale faces are spoken of as desirous of becoming members and ready for adoption in the near future.

> The Red Men's excursion to Marshal Hall was a great success and the several tribes and councils of the District were much Interesting talks were made by Great Sachem D. J. Marvin, Past Sachem Audley V. Reynolds, A. H. Regan and Great Junior

> at the last meeting of Seltese Tribe. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., has re cently added a number to its membership. At the regular meeting, held August 17 in its castle hall in the Pythian Temple, the

> lodge conferred the second, or esquire, de-gree on three pages, and will work the knights degree Thursday of next week. A social session is one of the events under discussion for the near future. Excelsior Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., held

its regular meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock, with a goodly number of members present. After the business of the evening was concluded the lodge adjourned, and on the invitation of Beacon Lodge, No. 15, the members attended that lodge in a body and witnessed the conferring of the initiatory

Sioux Tribe No. 18, Improved Order of Red Men, held its regular weekly burning of the council fire on last Tuesday's sleep at their wigwam, No. 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. After the transaction of routine business and the distribution of invitation cards to the "at home" of the tribe at the wigwam, the 29th sleep, Sturgeon Moon (August 23, 1905), the council fire was quenched and a large delegation trailed to the wigwam of Idaho Tribe No. 15, at Northeast Temple, where the in-itiatory work in the chief's degree was in progress

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, refreshments were served and addresses of welcome made by the chiefs of Idaho Tribe and responsive remarks by visiting chiefs of Sioux Tribe, interspersed with musical selections, vocal and instrumental, by J. Heidenheimer of Sioux Tribe.

Those at Versailles Built by Louis XIV.

FABULOUS

BUT TOURISTS WHO VISIT THEM ARE PAYING IT BACK.

The Fountains Are So Great That They Play Only Twelve Times a Year.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

VERSAILLES, France, August 16 .- They say that the cholera is on its way to Paris. The famous Chantemesse of the Pasteur Institute has published a map showing its steady march westward. Consequently, house rent at Versailles has gone up.

The explanation is that Versailles is, with the sole exception of, perhaps, Fribury, in Baden, the only European city that has never had the cholera, plague or other great epidemic, while grippes and fevers are so rare as to make the place remark-

The famous fountains of Versailles protect Versailles, as you shall see, by draining all the country around of the excess of vegetation of its widespread forests.

water after it has nourished the luxurlant Of the Americans whom a Paris banker

pipes, reservoirs and connected basins was built to help out the Marly pumping ma-chine. These still exist in complete repair and working order, forming the subterra-nean network all about Versailles for many square miles, which is alleged to make the town so healthy. The conduits lead from many a plateau, many a hidden watershed and forest mountain side, gathering up rain and spring water and melted snow into stone and concrete-lined ponds connected to receive them

How much of its water is thus drained from the Versailles country side after fallfrom the Versailles country side after falling and being useful may be judged from the average cubing of the reservoirs, which is 11,870,000 cubic yards. Of this the city of Versailles, with its 50,000 inhabitants, uses only 5,800,000 cubic yards yearly, paying for whatever else it needs—!. e., has paid for it by the railway company—to the Marly pumps, which in their turn are also operated by the railway company. All the rest of the Versailles reservoir capacity goes to the fountains.

goes to the fountains. In this way at last-and under a republican regime-thanks to modern steam pumps at Marly and the powerful corporation that keeps the network of collecting basins in perfect repair, the fountains of Versailles

spout when desired. They play twelve times a year-on alternate Sundays from May to the end of October; and on these days the two railway companies transport so great a multitude to see them that extra trains run every ten minutes. As day by day throughout the year they also transport visitors to palace and grounds, they can afford to practically subvention the Versailles municipality for all its expenses. The "folly" of Louis XIV therefore has long been a good money-making thing for the city. Half of its 50,000 inhabitants live on the sightseers. The other half pay heavy rents to live in one of the most beautiful, peaceful, well-kept and healthiest little cities in the world, still in these hurried days adorned with old-time dignity.

Grand Old Palace.

The dignity, which cannot die out, is shed upon it by the grand old palace and its forest park. Both speak with no uncertain voice of their originator. The rococo style in architecture, decoration and landscape gardening is found perfect in its spreading

obelisks and pyramkis. straight and preternaturally slender, like ranks of soldiers on parade. An alley running to the right is balanced by an alley running to the left. An oval sheet of water is "sustained" by a no less oval sheet of water, and the two are "complemented" by

two others just across the way.

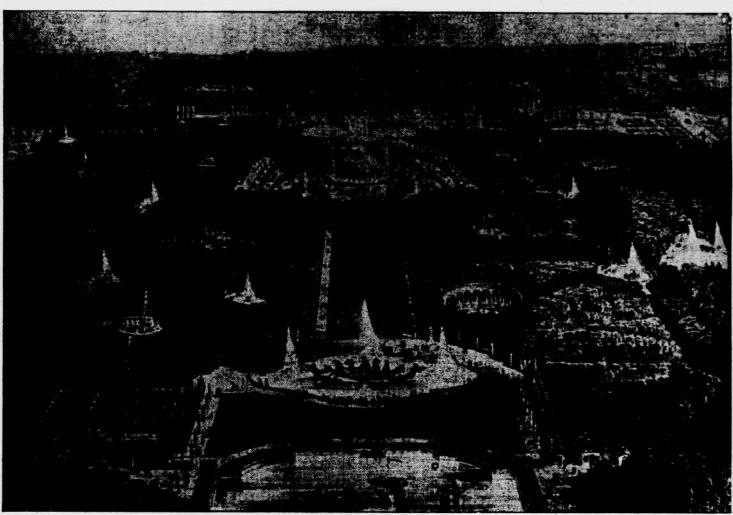
Rows on Rows of Marble Busts. A stone bench on one side of an avenue is matched by a stone bench on the opposite side; and among them, strung in exact order like surveyors' poles, are rows on rows of marble busts and statues on straight pedestals. At one spot there are two marble guardhouses on each side of a marble gateway. It is said that a park guard of the time of the great Louis, putting once a prisoner into the right-hand guardhouse, was so troubled at the unbalanced condition of the other that he ran in tears to tell his wife. "Lock me up in the left-hand guard-house," replied the devoted creature. And house," re

On Sundays, when the fountains play, these grounds, which once were sacred to the dawdling of Olympians, are filled with countless multitudes of tourists and Parisians talking French history and the glorlous struggle of the revolution. They fee that their ancestors did not fight and bl and die and destroy the Bastlie in vain. Hours before it is time for the great waters to play it is impossible to get within sight of them. The basin of Neptune, which is the most complicated, forms a semi-circular space which may be compared to the auditorium of a theater, the water

works themselves being the stage. Ten thousand people gather in the auditorium space, and every square foot is occupied.

Those who stand here must be content to miss most of the little waters scattered down the central avenue and through the forest, and even most of the greater pieces. Yet the multitude around the Neptune basin seems scarcely to be a part of the still greater multitude that spends the aft-ernoon in rushing from this fountain to the other as they begin gushing in order, the higher ones first and so on down, identifying each water battery, rioting through the forest paths and discovering lost columns of dazzling whiteness in hidden glades

The Great and Little Waters are separate-



GENERAL VIEW OF FOUNTAINS.

has just estimated spend \$400,000,000 a year in Europe there are few indeed who miss the fountains of Versailles, the "folly" of King Louis XIV, built to make his palace grounds what they remained for more than a century—the Olympian paradise of Europe. Although he burned the accounts, they are known to have cost him something

like 1,000,000,000 francs. The extant details seem fabulous. No fewer than 36,000 men and 8,000 horses were employed at one time in forming the terraces and leveling the park. The whole subsoil of the forest park is honeycombed with conduits and vaults, some fifteen fee cube, for the storage or reception of the

After they had made the alleys and built the basins for the fountains they found that the situation was too high-the water of the neighborhood would not rise in sufficient quantity. Therefore, to supplement it, the king said: "Bring water from the river Seine!" The river Seine was fourteen miles away, at Marly. Seven years were occupied in building the immense machine of water wheels, which still remains there as a curiosity, with its pipes, reservoirs and all the rest.

But, note, the fountains of Versailles proved such an abyss for consuming water that the three great monarchs whos travagance preceded the French revolution never had enough water to let the foun tains play at will. They had to economize to make a splurge.

Attempted to Divert Course of River. Once an attempt was made to divert the course of the river Eure. Then an aqueduct four miles long was begun from the valley of Maintenon. The soldiers employed in its digging mutinied, and in 1688, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the work was stopped by war.

ist. It was therefore a very appropriate

compliment paid him by the exhibitors in

presenting him with a Knights Templar

harm. It was given by way of recognition

of his courteous and capable management

of Virginia is one of the twenty members

of business.

glory in the Versailles of Louis XIV. The pure rococo, it is true, did not reach its height until the reign of his successor, but this is also the palace of Louis XV, and what one generation began the other carried on to completion

The rococo is always essentially the same —a style in harmony with the wigged and rapiered courtiers of a pompous monarch with nothing to do but idle away refined and luxurious lives with court ladies of the style that surrounded Mme. de Pompadour. In such a life everything centered in the monarch's making love and war; and the monarch was the perfection of grace and beauty. So, you will comprehend, the wig of Louis XIV, for the reason that it framed his beautiful face, became the outline model

for the park and palace. You have only to look to see it. With its even part in the middle and its long, massive curls at the side it is historically re sponsible for what the Germans have derisively called the "Peruckenstil." The main palace of white stone is the headpiece of the wig. The two wings that start at right an gles from each end of it begin the long, luxuriant curls that rolled down each side of his face and over his shoulders. And do you not see how they are continued in pro digous ringlets by the regularly curving grounds-down on each side to what may be called the waist of the design?

The fountains of the upper terrace consti-tute his glorious face. Dotting down the central avenue to the boiling fountains of the lake-which constitutes his august stemach-are the statues, flower beds and clipped hedges which represent his laceedged coat; within, between them, for his green silk vest, the fair green stretches of the spacious central lawn!

In the details of this landscape gardening the chief care was to subject nature to the laws of architecture and the practice of geometry, sculpture and dressmaking on lawns, flower beds, trees and ponds. Later a highly complicated system of Trees and shrubs are clipped to resemble

hardt, a member of Jefferson Lodge, was

present at the next meeting, but when he heard of the action of the body said he was

not a member of any independent order

and left. He now claims that the indepen-

dent order is not recognized by the govern-

arately. In the old days the Little Waters spouted almost daily when the court spent its summer and autumn days in the open air. The chief thing about them is their number, and the music of their and the unexpectedness with which one

comes upon them. Of the Great Waters, the Water Lane and the Dragon Basin come after the Basin of Neptune. They are architectural in size and grandness of design.

Twenty-Two Saparate Fountains.

Thus the Water Lane consists of twenty-two separate fountains, each having a group of three cupids holding goblets, From these the water rises to the height of 74 feet, forming arches and structures of water that can be compared only to the fleeting beauty of set pieces of fireworks; only here they are seen in the bright sunlight, framed by dark green groves, with films of spray to cool the air

and make a hundred rainbows. All the water from the Water Lane flows into the Dragon Basin, and then, doubled in volume, contributes to the lavishness of the great Neptune Basin. There, in the center of the amphitheater already mentioned, a colossal bronze figure of Neptune rears his back against the marble wall and

faces a marble-bound lake. Neptune is not alone. He has Amphitrite with him, and he reviews the ocean, Proteus guarding his flocks, and two water monsters each bearing a cupid. All these figures are alive with gushing

water, rockets of water, lofty, straight-shooting columns, trickling tricklers. The crowd stands spellbound. They are looking at what was the greatest fountain piece in all the world two hundred years ago. Today it still remains the greatest

fountain piece in all the world. STERLING HEILIG

Washington during November.

amount donated was reported in hand by

the treasurer and ready for transmittal to the college authorities. It was decided that the national board of the A. O. H. and the advisory board of the Ladies Auxiliary be invited to attend the presentation exercises, and Patrick T. Moran state president of the A. O. H. of the Dis-

The Hibernians of Washington are anxiously seeking information regarding the

vhereabouts of one of their members, John F. Griffin, who disappeared from the Gundry Home, Catonsville, Md., where he was a patient for neurasthenia, early in June Mr. Griffin is a member of Division No. 7. A. O. H., of Washington, D. C., also of the Knights of St. John. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs 145 pounds. At the time of his disappearance he wore dark striped trousers, blue serge box coat, and black derby hat. He was employed as a plate printer in the bureau of engraving and printing until the time of his disappearance which is said to be entirely due to his

The order known as the Protected Home about 60,000, distributed in sixteen states. he order named: Pennsylvania, Ohio,

211, National Union, is one of the largest councils in this order, which now numbers 70,000 members in the United States and Canada. The National Union has long been very strong in the District of Columbia, many prominent officials of the order being residents of Washington. National President William Briggs, who was recently re-elected, is a clerk in the government print-ing service, and Captain H. T. Brian, chief clerk of that department, is an ex-president of the national body. Government Printing
Office Council is composed chiefly of printers. J. E. Colton, who has represented New
Orleans Typographical Union at a session
of the International Union, is president of
G. P. O. Council. The meetings at the

Association. This speech, he said, "should be read by all advocates of temperance everywhere, and a copy of it should be in every home in the United States." Remarks were also made by William A. Hickey, Thomas J. Clark, John Kiefer, William C. Bergman, John R, Davis, John J. O'Brien and F. J. Lebarnes, John C. Browner of Fairfax Court House also spoke. The total membership increase in the A

O. H. in the past six months is 8,000; esti-mated increase in the Ladies' Auxiliary in

bined membership of both organizations

the past six months, 4,000; estimated

interesting. The principal address was be Thomas J. Maloney, who made compliment

tary allusions to the remarks recently made

The principal address was by

July 18, 177,748. Mi hras Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R. held a session Tuesday evening at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, No. 1007 G street Venerable Master Elmer E Simpson and his associate officers, conferred the degrees under the jurisdiction of the lodge, from the ninth to the fourteenth, in-

The Supreme Council of the Shield of Honor, of which Iris Lodge is the prominent local exponent, has gone into the courts in a contest with Jefferson Lodge, No. 3, of this fraternity in Baltimore, which seceded from the order on the 1st instant. The troubles in this order are similar to those existing in several fraternities hav-ing a kindred purpose, and arise over the proposition to increase the insurance rates. proposition to increase the insurance rates.

It is remarked as somewhat singular that the present supreme master of the S. O. H. is himself a member of the lodge of seceders. At a recent meeting of Jefferson Lodge a notice was sent to all its members to meet and discuss proposed new rates. On the date stated about two-thirds of the

United States Senator Thomas S. Martin not constitutional. Mr. Megenhardt says further that every member should have been of the B. P. O. E. in the upper branch of notified of the contemplated action and afthe national legislature. On Friday evening he was tendered a reception by the Petersadjournment to give the members time to burg lodge of Elks, followed by a "social that there is still a quorum of five mempers representing those of the lodge who did not secede, and he says a strenuous Washington Council, No. 1, of the Sons of Jonadab, held a very enjoyable meeting at its regular session this week, which will fight will be made. The Shield of Honor is thirty years old, and has a total mem-, be the last one to be held during this month. That part of the program falling under the pership of about 14,000. The Washington members are apparently in favor of adlead of "good of the order" was unusually hering to the mother organization in its new The recently installed officers of the by President Roosevelt at the Wilkesbarre Michigan Grand Commandery of Knights convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Templar are as follows: Right eminent

pena; very eminent grand commander. Jos. H. Crawford, Flint; eminent grand general chancellor, Chas. C. Warren, Detrolt; eminent grand captain general, F. H. Bonine, Niles; eminent grand senior warden, H. B. Coleman, Kalamazoo; em-inent grand junior warden, Howard T. Taylor, Adrian; eminent grand pastor, Rev. F. Blades, Detroit; eminent grand treasurer, C. H. Pomeroy, Saginaw; em-inent grand recorder, H. L. Anthony, Sturgis; eminent grand sword bearer, W. H. Kessler, Detroit; eminent grand warden. Geo. L. Campbell, Owosso. For number of years Frank H. Thor Washington, grand captain general of the Grand Encampment, has represented the grand master of templars of Michigan and other jurisdictions.

Following is a resume of the more important business transacted by the national board of the A. O. H. at its late session at Atlantic City, the report hav ing been just promulgated:
It was voted that facsimiles of the medal of honor won at the Paris exposi-

tion of 1900 be published, for sale to the organization under the supervision of the national president.

Dennis E. Ryan of Buffalo, N. Y., continued as a national organizer, and he

was re-engaged at an increased salary. After a lengthy discussion it was voted to leave all matters concerning foreign federation in the hands of the national president; and it was further decided that no federation be entered into with

trict of Columbia; Miss Sadie Fitzpatrick state president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the District of Columbia, and Patrick J. Haltigan, editor of the National Hibernian, were appointed a committee to arrange the details of presentation. Editor Haltigan and the National Hi-bernian of Washington received a formal expression of thanks for their valuable

Circle, which has recently extended its activities to the District of Columbia, now has two flourishing circles in Washington The society has a total membership of It is strongest in the commonwealths in Michigan, New York, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Government Printing Office Council, No.